

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

NUMBER 4.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two months per year if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond this time.

OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

12 Lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.	
One square, for one insertion.	\$1.00
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Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change of advertisement or insertion.

Directed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,
DENTIST.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. DeMontreville will attend at his office professionally.
May 26, 1861.—37-45.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 24, 1862. 25.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
ON MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS., STILLWATER.
W. SIEDENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly refitted throughout in good style, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any hotel in the city.
April 21, 1862.—50-51.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, (on stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in Greeney's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

S. S. MURDOCK
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. P. COENMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building owned by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
July 19th, 1862. 73-44.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELERANT, Medium and Fine Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.
HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861. 1025.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
121 Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STANDARD
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
121 Main Street, CHICAGO.
Sole agents for the sale of the scales.

Exchange, Banking and Collection
OFFICE OF
DARLING & SCHEFFER,
STILLWATER, MINN.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.
KYLE & DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER.]
Nov. 22, 1858. 16-11.

RUDDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WM. F. MASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 4 Boyer's Block, 34 Street, above the Bridge,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.
October 18, 1862.—44-57.

C. CARLE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Collections made promptly, remitted less
current rate of exchange.

The Messenger.
Saturday, - - - October 4, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

Soldiers' Voting Law.

AN ACT to enable citizens of this State who are or may be engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, to vote in Election Districts where they reside, at the General Election, to be held in the month of November, 1862, and at all subsequent General Elections, during the continuance of the present war.

Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all persons who now are, or may hereafter be regularly enlisted into the military or naval service of the United States, or who have volunteered into the military service of this State, and who have been for the space of ten days next preceding the time when they are mustered into the service of the United States, resident of any Election District at the next ensuing Annual Election, and at all subsequent Elections during the continuance of the present war, for all officers which are or may be elected at such Annual Election, in the following manner:

Sec. 2. Such person whether within or without this State shall deposit his ballot, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, and properly folded, in an envelope and seal the same with sealing wax, and shall direct such envelope to the Judges of Election of the Election District where he resided at the time of his entering the service of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, together with the name of a post-office in said election district, and in case there is no post-office in said election district then the name of the post-office at which the mails for said election district are usually received, and shall endorse thereon his name, with a designation of the company, Regiment or service to which he is attached. He shall take the said envelope, so sealed, endorsed and directed, to a Commissioner, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, and shall acknowledge the same to be his free and voluntary vote to be cast at the election to be designated by him.

Sec. 3. That said commissioners, or one of them, shall upon presentation of the envelope containing the ballot of such person claiming the right to vote under the provisions of this act, before receiving and certifying the envelope containing the ballot of such person so claiming the right to vote under the provision of this act, tender to and require such person to make oath (which oath either of said commissioners are authorized to administer) in the following form:

"You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or have declared your intention to become such citizen, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, that you have been an inhabitant of this State of Minnesota for four months immediately preceding this election (at which you offer to vote), and an actual resident of this election district (in which you offer to vote) for the ten days immediately preceding this election (at which you offer to vote); and thereupon in case said oath is taken and not otherwise, said commissioners shall certify, without fee, upon the back of such envelope in the following form:

Headquarters, [specifying the regiment, battalion, detachment or service.] I, [insert the name of commissioner] certify that [insert the name of person proposing to vote] whose name is endorsed on this envelope, is the identical person who is engaged in the [insert military or naval as the case may be] service of the United States, from the State of Minnesota, and that he has personally acknowledged before me, that the enclosed ballot is his free and voluntary vote which he desires to cast at the general election to be held on [here insert the date], in the State of Minnesota, and that he has taken the oath prescribed by this act.

Dated at [insert the place], this day of [insert the month and year].

And thereupon such person shall be entitled to vote at such election, and his vote shall be received notwithstanding he may have been challenged before the Judges of the Election.

Sec. 4. The person desiring to vote shall then deposit the said envelope, sealed, directed, endorsed and certified as aforesaid, with said commissioners who shall deposit the same, with the postage prepaid, in any postoffice, or deliver the same to the Judges of Election of the election district where such voter resided at the time of his entering the service of the United States, or of this State; the judges, upon receiving the said envelope, shall keep the same unopened until the opening of the polls, at the said election, when they shall examine the registry list of their district, and upon finding the

name of the person endorsed upon such envelope, on such registry list, they shall open the said envelope, and unless the person whose name is endorsed upon the envelope shall have died after certifying of the same, shall deposit the ballot contained therein, unopened, in the proper box or boxes, and canvass the same with the other votes cast at such election, in no way distinguishing the same from the other votes cast, and shall deposit the envelopes, with the direction and certificates unopened, in the office of the town clerk of the district, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in each election district, on the day next preceding such election, to make diligent inquiries at each post office in such district or to which letters are usually directed for such district for any mail matter which may be directed to them as such Judges of election receive the same.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in the several election districts of this State in making up the registry list for any general election to insert therein the names of all persons qualified to vote at such election in their respective election districts, although such persons be at the time absent from the election, and to certify to the Judges of Election the names of such persons, and in the same manner as the names of other electors are entered under the general election law. And if any such absent person whose name is put upon such registry list or whose name is proposed to be put thereon, shall be challenged as having no right to be put thereon, the Judges of Election shall strike such name from said list, or refuse to enter the same therein, as the case may be, unless the person so challenged is known to each of the judges to be a qualified elector in said district, or unless some qualified elector shall, before the day of election, make oath before such judges that the person challenged is known to be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or has declared his intention to become such citizen, conformably to the laws of the United States, on the subject of naturalization, that he has been an inhabitant of the State of Minnesota for four months immediately preceding such election, and an actual resident of such election district for ten days immediately preceding the election, in either of which cases the name of the person so challenged shall remain on the list as placed upon the registry list, as the case may be, and he shall be allowed to vote at such election. Provided, however, that the name of any absent elector whose vote shall be received by such judges accompanied with the certificate of the oath provided by section three of this act, shall be inserted in said registry list on the day of election, and such elector shall be allowed to vote, whether challenged under this act or not.

Sec. 6. That there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two commissioners for the Eastern and Middle States and for such of the Southern States as lie east of the Western line of the States of Virginia, and North and South Carolina; two for the Western and the remaining part of the Southern States; and two for the State of Texas; and the said commissioners shall be elected equally from the two recognized political parties of the State, whose duty it shall be to visit the several regiments, battalions and service within the jurisdiction for which they are appointed, and to ascertain in which of the said regiments, battalions and service are found volunteers or other soldiers from this State, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; each of the said commissioners shall be furnished with a list of the names of the persons who have entered upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath to be filed with the Secretary of State, to honestly, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties imposed upon him under this act, and that he will not directly or indirectly attempt to influence the vote of any soldier entitled to vote under the provisions of this act. The said commissioners shall take with them to the regiments, companies and detachments a sufficient number of the ballots of the different candidates to be voted for at the next election, so far as the same may be furnished them free of expense, and also a sufficient quantity of envelopes, paper and sealing wax to be furnished at the expense of the State, and shall deliver to each of the persons who propose to vote under this act, one ballot of each of the several candidates; provided that the number of ballots furnished shall be sufficient therefor; and the persons voting shall select and deposit his ballot in the envelope, in such manner that the character of the same shall be known to himself only.

Sec. 7. In case the office of any commissioner shall at any time become vacant, the same shall be filled by the appointment of some suitable person by the Governor.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall forward ballot to the mail as aforesaid, and who is not entitled to vote at the said election, in the election district to which he may send the same; and any person who shall open any such envelope (except in the manner prescribed in this act) or shall detain, or destroy the said envelope, or shall therein contained, and every judge of election or commissioner who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison, for a term not exceeding one year, or fined, at the discretion of the court, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. Each of the commissioners who may be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for each day he may be employed in the discharge of his duty under this act, and the sum of five cents per mile for each mile he may necessarily travel in the discharge of his duty under this act, to be audited and allowed by the State Auditor.

Sec. 10. The sum of twelve hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of the per diem compensation and travel of the commissioners, and the other expenses necessarily incurred under this act.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved, September twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Battle with the Indians.
THIRTY INDIANS KILLED
AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.
REPORT OF COL. SIBLEY.

WOOD LAKE, NEAR YELLOW MOUND, September 23, 1862.

His Excellency, Alex. Ramsey, St. Paul.

Sir:—I left the camp at Fort Ridgely on the 19th inst. with my command, and reached this point early in the afternoon of the 22d. There have been small parties of Indians each day in plain sight, evidently acting as scouts for the main body. This morning I had determined to cross the Yellow Medicine river, about three miles distant, and there await the arrival of Capt. Rogers's company of the 7th regiment, which was ordered by me from New Ulm, to join me by a forced march, the presence of the company there being rendered unnecessary by the arrival of another company a few days previous.

About 7 o'clock this morning the camp was attacked by about 300 Indians, who suddenly made their appearance and dashed down toward us, whooping and yelling in their usual style and firing with great rapidity.

The Renville Guards, under Lieut. Gorman, were sent by me to check them and Major Welch of the Third Regiment was instantly in line with his command, with his skirmishers in the advance, by whom the savages were gallantly met, and after a conflict of a serious nature, repulsed. Meanwhile another portion of the Indian force passed down a ravine on the right, with a view to outflank the Third Regiment, and I ordered Lieut. Colonel Marshall, with the five companies of the Seventh Regiment, who was ably seconded by Major Bradley, to advance to its support, with one six-pounder under the command of Capt. H. S. Sibley, and also ordered two companies of the Sixth Regiment to reinforce him. Lieut. Col. Marshall advanced at a double quick, amidst a shower of bullets from the enemy, which fortunately did little damage to his command, and after a few volleys, led his men to a charge, and cleared the ravine of the savages.

Major McLaren, with Capt. Wilson's company, took position on the extreme left of the camp, where he kept at bay a party of the enemy, who were endeavoring to gain the rear of the camp, and finally drove them back.

The battle raged for about two hours; the six-pounder and mountain howitzer being used with great effect, when the Indians, repulsed at all points, with great loss, retired with precipitation.

I regret to state that many casualties occurred on our side. The gallant Major Welch was badly wounded in the leg, and Capt. Wilson of the 6th regiment, was severely wounded by a nearly spent ball in the shoulder. Four of our men were killed, and between thirty and forty wounded, most of them, I am rejoiced to say, seriously.

The loss of the enemy, according to the statement of a half-breed, named Joseph Campbell, who visited the camp under a flag of truce, was thirty killed, and a large number wounded. We found evidence of the loss of the bodies of the Indians, it is not probable that the sum total given by Campbell was exaggerated. The severe chastisement inflicted upon them has so far subdued their ardor that they sent a flag of truce into the camp, to express the sentiments of the Wah-pa-ton-composing a part of the attacking force, and to state that they were not strong enough to fight us, and desired peace, with permission to take away their dead and wounded.

To this I replied, that when the prisoners were delivered up, there would be time enough to talk of peace;—I would not grant them permission either to take away their dead or wounded.

I am assured by Campbell that there is serious depression in the Indian camp—many having been opposed to the war, but were driven into it by the most violent. He further stated that 800 Indians were assembled at the Yellow Medicine, within two miles of the camp, but that the greater number of them took no part in the fight. The intention of the Crow was to attack us last night, but he was overruled by others who told him if he was a brave man he ought to fight the white man by day light. I am fully prepared against night attacks, should it be attempted, although I think the lesson received by them to-day will make them very cautious for the future.

I have already adverted to the skill and courage of Lieut. Col. Marshall, and Majors Welch and Bradley, to which I beg leave to add those of the officers and men of their respective commands. Lieut. Colonel Averill and Major McLaren were equally prompt in preparing the 6th regiment for action, and were both under fire some time. Captains Grant and Bromley shared the dangers of the field, with Lieut. Col. Marshall's command, while Captain Wilson and his command rendered efficient service. The other companies of the 6th were not engaged, having been in position to defend the rear of the camp, but it was difficult to restrain their ardor, so anxious were officers and men to share with their comrades the perils of the field.

To Lieut. Col. Fowler, my A. A. G., I am greatly indebted for aid in all my movements. His military knowledge and ability being invaluable to me, and his assistance in to-day's affair particularly so. To Major Forbes, Messrs. Patch, Gregg and McLeod of my staff, who carried my orders, I must also acknowledge myself under obligations for their activity and zeal, while to Major Brown, also of my staff, though suffering from illness, it would be injustice not to state that he aided me materially with his exertions and advice. The medical staff of the several regiments were cool and expert in rendering professional aid to the wounded. Assistant Surgeon Leiguer, attached to my staff, is to be commended for his skill and diligence.

I am very much in want of bread, rations, six pounder ammunition and shells for the howitzer, and unless soon supplied, I shall be compelled to fall back which under present circumstances, would be a calamity, as it would afford time for the escape of the Indians, with their captives.

I hope a large body of cavalry is before this on its way to join me. If I had been provided with 500 of this description of force, to-day, I venture the assertion, that I could have killed the greater part of the Indians, and brought the campaign to a successful close.

Rev. Mr. Riggs, Chaplain of the Expedition, so well known for his knowledge of the Indians, has been of the greatest service to me, since he joined my command.

I enclose the official report of Lieut. Col. Marshall. I omitted to mention Lieut. Gorman and his corps of Renville Rangers. They have been extremely useful to me by their courage and skill as skirmishers. Captain Hendricks and his artillerymen deserved praise to-day, and Captain Sterrett, with his small but gallant corps of cavalry twenty-seven in number, did good service also.

I send report of the several Surgeons, embracing lists of the killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. S. SIBLEY, Col. Com.

Casualties in Minnesota Regiments.

We find the following list of casualties in our 1st Regiment, at the battle of Antietam, in the New York Tribune:

KILLED.
Captain G. A. Holzborn, Sergt. J. M. Even, Corp. O. L. Corman, Corp. Edwin Cox, Corp. Wm. Smith, S. E. Gountry, Robert C. Simpson, W. D. Mitchell, M. B. Mellick, D. P. Abbott, Geo. E. Boyer, M. G. Shole, Geo. F. Fauchet, W. Martin, W. O. Taylor.

WOUNDED.
Capt. D. C. Smith, badly; Capt. P. Adams, slightly; Capt. George Pomeroy, slightly; Lieut. Shipley, slightly; Sergt. Maj. E. S. Past; Tim. Crawley; Nicholas Matthias; G. Alpers; Color Sergt. Samuel Bloomer; A. P. Quist; P. P. Shoenback; Corp. G. A. Oliver; W. Coombs; G. W. Buck; L. H. Samson; Corp. B. F. Staples; W. R. Johnson; John Flatham; H. Sherman; B. K. Soule; J. H. Essency; G. Hess; J. Nelson; L. Kiating; Peter Peterson; Corp. A. P. Carpenter; John Manning; H. C. Winters; Sergt. J. Underwood; L. B. Carter; Daniel Farquhar; J. H. Haner; S. M. Hatch; T. B. Nason; J. Lawrence; Geo. Laffin; E. Lamben; C. Patten; M. A. Post; J. W. Walsh; Ch. A. Derry; H. F. Leighton; H. Church; E. C. Barnes; G. A. Kenney; W. W. Ervay; S. Holmer; Corp. E. G. Owen; E. D. Simonds; Sergt. D. B. Duley; C. Countryman; S. W. Burgess; W. A. Coy; Sergt. M. E. Billings; Corp. Charles R. Eldridge; James Lenton; James Chamberlain; W. M. Coleman; C. Fitzsimmons; B. M. Mosier; H. H. Quill; W. Scott; Jas. Wilson; D. Young.

G. B. Clark, Chas. Drake, A. C. Hospes, W. E. Cundy, V. Middlestead, D. H. Wait, W. C. Riddle, Wm. Cogger, I. J. Cutler, C. C. Loomis, W. A. Morgan, T. A. Irvin, B. Fenton, F. Ray, Corp. John Williams, O. E. Hudson, E. S. Barnes, Upper Donald, Total, killed, wounded and missing, 125.

Perhaps some of the above names are inaccurately given, but it is the most perfect list we have been able to obtain.

A flush of hope renders toil and trial beautiful, as the autumn gives its sparkle to the winter's frost.

LINE.

Pier by pier, shored by shored,
It falls from her delicate hand;
The feather flims, as soft and slow
As full the flake of a vanishing snow
In the lap of a summer land.

There are jewels of price in her rosette earring,
And gold around her white wrist coils;
There are costly trifles on every hand,
And gems of art from many a hand
In the chamber where she toils.

A soft shawl out to the summer air,
With the song that's latest sung;
The summer folds of the drapery
Are waved by the swell of a long low sigh,
And the delicate hands are still.

Pier by pier, shored by shored,
But fall from her delicate hand;
The feather flims, as soft and slow
As full the flake of a vanishing snow
In the lap of a summer land.

There are crimson stains on breast and brow,
And flirts in phantasies coils;
The walls are lofty, and white, and bare,
And moaning echoes roll over there
Through the chamber where she toils.

No glitter of gold on her slender wrist,
Nor gem in her hair;
But a youth and beauty all divine
In the face of the Christian maiden shines,
And her gaze is the soldier's quest.

An Incident.

It was Sunday afternoon, about two weeks since, we stood on the steps of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Red Wing, Minnesota. Two companies of patriotic volunteers, the pride of Goodhue county, were taking leave of kind and loved friends, and leaving loved homes, to fight the battles of their country. The steam-er lay at the levee, seeming to sob in unison with the many weeping mothers who were bidding (perhaps a last) adieu to many sons and husbands. Hundreds of people were gathered there—the heavy silence was broken only by whis-pers. Tears coursed over many a bronzed cheek unused to weeping, and many a trembling lip told the fearful heart-struggle within.

Among others we noticed in particular a stout young man, in the very prime of life and muscle, the image of a rough but kind-hearted backwoodsman, shaking hands with comrades and smiling on all. Close beside us stood a fair girl of about eighteen, her fresh cheeks and tearful eyes telling plainly that her heart was making a sacrifice. At last, with a smile, the young man spoken of, turned from his comrades—walked with a firm step toward where we stood as if to gather courage. He came up to the girl and his lip trembled like that of a babe. As he took her hand, the tears started from the eyes of each. Down into the depths of her soul he looked, and the strong man shook like a leaf. With one arm around her waist, the other hold of one of hers, he gently drew her to his heart; and after one long and holy kiss, there came from his whole heart as though wrung in anguish, the loved word, *Pet!* Not another word. Not another kiss. Not another look. The two hands linked seemed welded together—each turned—*they had parted.* He in sorrow walked slowly on board, with a heart of sob and anguish, with dewy eyes still turned and walked back from the crowd. How that loved kiss told of wedded hope—what an earnest of love was that little word—*Pet!* So full and round, as it came from the heart, who could help crying—who that saw, could help going down with them into the waters of life or death. We could not. How we envied them their love—how angelic seemed the face of that good girl, though her dress was calico and her hands marked with toil. Each had in their hearts that which royalty might envy—love, purity and trust. God grant that this little strife may soon be o'er, and that ere long may return to her—not the fullness of grief over his comrades' return without him, but the same noble heart from the depths of which came that holy word.

"Love is a child that speaks in broken language,
Yet then he speaks most plain."
And the above is no isolated case.
—Lo. Crose Democrat.

The Shamrock and Forget-me-not.

The Shamrock, the national emblem of one of Britain's fairest but most enslaved ailes, has its Christian legend thus: "St. Patrick, unable to comprehend the meaning of the word Trinity, despairingly cast his eyes on the ground in prayer for some means whereby he might 'lighten the gentiles,' when, spying the little trefoil-shamrock at his feet, he plucked it, and holding it up on high, pointed to the three leaves on one stem as the emblem of his doctrine, to the easy comprehension of his listeners. To that beautiful little flower, the forget-me-not, with its blue, like the tints of a summer-flower, and its golden eyes, bright as hope, is attached the legend known to most of our readers, though it will not be amiss to repeat it.

A German knight, with his lady-love, was walking on the banks of the Danube, when the fair one saw a tuft of the *myosotis* in the stream, and expressed her wish for it. With all alacrity, the knight, in full array, plunged in and gathered the prize, but the eddies of that treacherous river drew him down in his fatal grasp; and sinking, he threw the flowers on the shore to his distracted mistress, with the well known words, "*Vergetz, mein nicht!*" Forget me not.

Losses drive good people to their prayers, bad ones to their curses.

However high we may rise, we should lure others upward to the same heights, by the glowing melodies of our lips and hearts.

The Little Girl on the Cannon.

I trust you will not deem me wanting in respect for yourself or your high position if I say frankly that you seem to trust too much to diplomatic and selfish politicians, and far too little to the heart of the people. You do them wrong, irreparable wrong, by stifling their generous instincts, and putting an extinguisher on every scintillation of moral enthusiasm. Are you not aware that moral enthusiasm is the mightiest of all forces? It is the fire which produces the steam of energy and courage, and the motion of all the long train of crowded cars depends on its expansive power. In the name of our suffering country, for the sake of a world that needs enfranchisement, I beseech you not to check the popular enthusiasm for freedom! Would that you could realize what a mighty power there is in the heart of a free people! No proclamations, no speeches have stirred it to its depths as did the heroic and kindly Gen. Banks when he gave the weary little slave-girl a ride upon his cannon. I hail the omen of that suffering little one, riding to freedom on the cannon of the United States. It is impossible to estimate the benign, far-reaching influences of such an action. They cannot be arranged in statistics, and will therefore be neglected by political economists. They cannot be bought up for electioneering purposes, and therefore men called statesmen attach no importance to them. But they run through all the patterns of our future, though history will be unable to trace their origin in the web those golden threads that here glow in the heart of a flower, and there light up the eye of a bird. Gen. Banks was not aware of the magnetism in that simple act of humanity. It owed its magnetic power to the fact that

"What within is good and true,
He saw it with his heart!"
And so it awakened a responsive thrill in other kindly generous hearts, who all remembered the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, ye did it unto me." Such potency was there in it, that it proved an illustrious appeal to disguised forms of selfishness and treason. When they touched the toads, they started up devils.—*Mrs. Lydia Maria Child to President Lincoln.*

Who wants to be an Editor?

Some people think it a big thing to be an editor. Well, perhaps it is—but we don't see it. A fellow is dead-headed on circuits and concerts, and rides on a few railroads free, but that one fact destroys nearly all the pleasure. When he had to scramble for a week to get a dollar to buy a seat at the opera; the delight experienced was proportionate to the sacrifice of money that it cost us.—When you can ride on a railroad for nothing, you don't care a snap about going at all; and so on. An editor occasionally gets presents, but they are insignificant out of art articles that are of no sort of use to him; in his paper he may say forty good things unappreciated, but if he mistakes, through some carelessness or mistake, he does not care a snap about going at all; and so on. An editor occasionally gets presents, but they are insignificant out of art articles that are of no sort of use to him; in his paper he may say forty good things unappreciated, but if he mistakes, through some carelessness or mistake, he does not care a snap about going at all; and so on. An editor occasionally gets presents, but they are insignificant out of art articles that are of no sort of use to him; in his paper he may say forty good things unappreciated, but if he mistakes, through some carelessness or mistake, he does not care a snap about going at all; and so on.

They put Job through a pretty hard course of sprouts according to Holy Writ, but there is no record of his ever being obliged to serve as editor of a country paper. That would doubtless have been more than even his patience could have withstood. He, probably, in such a case would have taken the advice of his friends—cursed and died.—*Dubuque Times.*

A Common Term Beautifully Defined.

An old soldier, in appealing to his son to go out and fight for the Government and the Union, said:
"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means. It means all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses, these trees, those girls that you see going along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays your work, the words that you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live, this is your country. The little room where you used to be your mother, the remembrances which she has left you, the earth where she rests, this is your country. You see it, you breathe it everywhere. Think to yourself, of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants; your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be your country! We owe it all we are, and those who enjoy its advantages of freedom, and do not accept the burdens of it, forfeit their honor and are bad citizens. Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, -- October 7, 1862.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY
of Dakota County.

Co. Nominating Convention.

The Republican voters of the various towns of Washington county, and all others who are in favor of heartily and cordially sustaining the National Administration, in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and its war measures to put down the rebellion and maintain the Government, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on

Tuesday, October 7th, 1862,

at 7 o'clock P. M., and there appoint Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court house in Stillwater, on WEDNESDAY, October 8th, to nominate candidates for county officers and also to appoint delegates to the district convention to be held at Marine on the 9th of October.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Stillwater, City 8, Town 2, Denmark 2, Newport 1, Afton 2, Oak Dale 1, Cottage Grove 2, Woodbury 2, Lake land 2, Baytown 2, Greenfield 1, Marine 2.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
J. R. H. MITCHELL, Co. Com.
HENRY E. AYRES.

* The meeting in the city of Stillwater will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th, at 7 o'clock, instead of afternoon.

This Morning's News.

Another Victory at Corinth.

Our gallant Western troops, scattered and weakened as they have been, won another glorious victory at Corinth on Friday and Saturday. The Minnesota Fourth participated. The losses are not given. The rebels, 40,000 strong under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, after a desperate battle, were driven from the town at the point of the bayonet. Losses heavy on both sides, but no particulars yet given.

A Few Sober Reflections on the Condition of our Country.

We cannot understand how any one at all familiar with public affairs, looking over the whole ground and carefully noting the progress of events, can fail to be filled with the most serious apprehension and alarm. Standing here in the extreme north-western State, and being fully identified in interest and affection with this people, we are forced to admit (reluctantly, it is true), but still we must admit, that from this standpoint, we can perceive but few signs of promise in the political horizon; nor can we observe any thing which is calculated to cheer the heart of the patriot.

It is true that the people of the North are still hopeful and determined, notwithstanding the reverses which have attended our arms. It is true that the vast resources of the North will be freely employed by the patriotic people to maintain the integrity of the Government, and it is true also that we have, or will shortly have, nearly one million of armed men in the field, ready to die, if need be, in defense of the Union.

Such an exhibition of patriotism, of love of country, of devotion to liberty, as we see in the North, was never witnessed in the world before—and yet how is the power which the people have put forth being used by those who have the management of public affairs?

It is not the enemy in front of our army, but it is the direction which events have taken—the manner in which the majestic power of the people has been employed—that alarms us. Let us look back for a few months. Six months ago we had a grand, victorious, triumphant western army. It had been led by gallant western Generals from one successful battle-field to another, until at last the whole nation were forced to admit that the Great West was the right arm of the Government. Whilst the army of the East lay quiet and inactive on the banks of the Potomac, the army of the West, united in one Department, swept like a consuming fire from one rebellious State to another, and establishing, as it went, the authority of the Government. As western men, we were proud of that army. As Americans, we looked to it to establish and maintain the dominion of the Government. Where is that army now? Can the western people look to it to-day with the same pride which they watched its progress six months ago? Can the people rely upon it now for success and triumph as they did when it was united in one grand Department? No, it is no longer united, but broken and divided into a large number of independent commands, and scattered over a vast expanse of territory from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico. It is no longer able to resist the march of twenty thousand rebels through the State of Kentucky. The fields where we have again brilliant victories were won, have again fallen into the hands of the enemy without even a struggle, and the confederate flag waves in triumph over the very fields which were rescued by the valor of that army in the hour of its glory.

Why is this? Being consolidated in one department, that army triumphed—it was irresistible—it could easily have maintained the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and driven every vestige of treason from the valley of that National highway. Was it divided up and divested of its power because it had already won too much renown? Was there a spirit of emulation in the breasts of those whose fortunes were intimately connected with the stationary army of the Potomac, which moved them to effect the destruction of the Western Department?

But why, we ask, was it divided into petty commands and scattered over a vast extent of country? So soon as this grand army was broken up and scattered, the enemy returned to repossess all that we had won at the expense of a vast amount of treasure and blood—and the rebels recovered back all that we had gained without the hazard of a single battle.

In judging of the motives by which those in power and authority are governed in a particular case, it often becomes necessary to examine into the acts of the same parties in other cases, because in so doing we often observe the central point to which the result of their several acts tend. Now, it will be remembered that about the time the western department was divided up and frittered away, the army of the East was consolidated into one grand Department in the State of Virginia. When the army of the West was stripped of its influence and its power, the army of the Potomac was augmented and formed into one vast, influential department, stationed on the Potomac and surrounding the Capital of Washington.

It is well understood by those who are familiar with the management of affairs at Washington, that the immediate control of the troops in the field, and every thing pertaining to the organization of the army, is placed by the President in the hands of the commanding Generals; and we feel confident that all will admit that the Generals most intimately connected with the army of the Potomac are those who to-day have the control of the entire army of the Union. Now, is it too violent a presumption for us to assume that the disintegration of the Western army was effected by the military power of the Potomac, for the purpose of lessening the power and influence of the one and augmenting that of the other?

Does not the history of military achievements justify this presumption? Have not commanding Generals in all times past been impatient of restraint, and jealous of military rivalry? We confess that, to us, it looks as if the division and consequent weakness of the Western army, and the concentration and influence of that of the Potomac, portends evil. We can perceive in this policy nothing to give us encouragement and hope. How long can the liberties and institutions of a people be preserved with an army of 400,000 surrounding its Capital? As we look at this question, the liberty-loving, patriotic army of the West must save the Union if it is saved at all. It must once again be united into one grand, powerful Department, and led by Western Generals, in whom the gallant troops can trust. This being accomplished, that army will become powerful and irresistible, and it will march forward to new fields of glory and triumph. The victories of Mill Spring, Henry, Donelson, Island No. 10, Shiloh, and Pea Ridge, will be restored to us, and new battles will be fought and new victories will be won in honor of the flag of the Union. If this can be accomplished, the Western people will be rescued from the disgrace of digging ditches in front of Cincinnati and Louisville, and the pilot on the Ohio river will no longer guide his vessel by the light of burning cities and villages upon its banks.

United, that army would march to the Gulf of Mexico; now it can not resist a single rebel chief.

We call upon the President to look to it that this condition of things is no longer permitted to exist. The power is with him, and he can not, if he would, shuffle off the responsibility.

We have confidence in the President, if he will only assume the full and perfect prerogatives of his office. We call upon him to do this. If the country is saved, Mr. Lincoln must save it. He must not surrender the control of our Western army into the hands of Eastern Generals, who, from motives of selfishness or ambition, might desire to see the power of the West frittered away and destroyed.

The people of the West stand pledged to maintain the free navigation of the Mississippi, though to accomplish it they may be obliged to desolate its banks from Cairo to the Gulf. Will the President let us fulfil this pledge? We shall see.

We must have more earnest fighting with the enemy—less of jealousy and contention among our Generals. We must have more of war—less of political management. Armies must be employed against the enemy—not in manufacturing Presidential candidates.

A Great but Bloodless Victory.

The greatest victory of which the ages past furnish any record, lies just before us. It will be a battle and a victory unattended with strategic movements by strategic Generals and great armies of disciplined soldiers. It will be unattended with the groans of the dying. It will not send ten thousand soldiers to their homes, limbless and maimed for life. It will not cause ten thousand widows and orphans and bereaved parents to mourn in consequence of unknown graves. The three millions of captives will not be marched skulking and trembling into our lines, impaled with swords and bayonets. They will come clapping their hands with joy and shouting praises to God for their deliverance. It will not be the result of shot and shell and gallant charges, but the fruits of a progressive civilization growing out of the iniquitous rebellion. It will be produced by the simple passage of a law by the law making power, and the penning of a proclamation by the President which did not require the labor of an hour. How simple, and how momentous in results! Should the rebellion continue three short months—till the first of January—the number of slaves which will be virtually emancipated under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Alabama	435,192
Arkansas	111,103
Florida	61,753
Georgia	468,332
Louisiana	333,010
Mississippi	426,686
North Carolina	331,081
South Carolina	276,784
Tennessee	186,682
Texas	375,000
Eastern Virginia	375,000
Total	3,400,015

The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

Synod of Minnesota.

The Synod of Minnesota held its annual meeting at Shakopee, commencing Thursday evening, Sept. 25, at 7 o'clock. Most of the Presbyterian ministers (N. S.) of the State were present. Dr. Kendall of New York, and Rev. Aertus Kent of Galena, were also present.

Mr. Mattocks of St. Paul was chosen Moderator, and R. B. Bull of Stillwater temporary Clerk.

The religious exercises of the occasion were prayer meetings at 9 o'clock of each day of the service—preaching by Rev. E. D. Holt—Saturday evening by Dr. Kendall—Sabbath morning by Rev. I. Mattocks—Sabbath evening by Rev. John P. Williamson.

There was a very pleasant meeting for the children at 1 o'clock of the Sabbath; at 2 o'clock the communion was administered by Rev. A. Kent and Rev. Dr. Williamson. The services were intensely interesting. Both the ministering brethren were christian pioneers, and had done good service for Christ—Brother Kent among the whites, and Dr. Williamson among the Dakotas. The change within 27 years they represented as truly wonderful. Every one who heard their narrations thought so. A few years ago, only, and Shakopee was the site of an Indian town, the uppermost village of the Lower Sioux.

The narration of religion brought out many facts of interest respecting the Farmer Indians, which showed most conclusively that the labor to christianize the Dakotas had not all been in vain. By some of them, noble deeds of daring have been performed in the return of the captives, which by their cunning, they had obtained from their red brethren. Some day, it was claimed by those who know them best, that the history of the christian Indians would have "another side."

The great business of the Synod was to arrange for the prosecution of the Home Mission work in Minnesota—the business that brought Dr. Kendall west. The brethren felt that something had been done by the matter in the way of preparation to move forward, and separated to toil on, under the inspiration of brighter hopes.

—When Governor Andrews was at Washington on Saturday, he procured a promise from the War Department that the Massachusetts regiments, which had been raised for Sigel, and had been subsequently assigned elsewhere, should be sent forthwith to Sigel. There are indications of some sort that the Government is not yet ready to permit Sigel to be overslaughed.

COMMISSIONERS TO RECEIVE THE VOTES OF SOLDIERS.—Under the act passed by the Legislature extending the elective franchise to soldiers, the following Commissioners were nominated by the Governor and approved by the Senate: Judge Hamlin, of St. Cloud, Hon. John M. Gilman, of St. Paul, Judge McManis, of Winona, Hon. S. Chinnel, Esq. of St. Peter, and F. M. Stowell, Esq. of Anoka.

Gerrit Smith has shown his accustomed liberality by paying \$25 extra bounty to each of the fifty-two volunteers from the place where he resides, Peterboro, N. Y.

From the Indian War.

HEAD QUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,
IN CAMP NEAR WOOD LAKE,
Sept. 24th, 1862.

DEAR MESSENGER:—Intelligence has doubtless reached you of the Battle of Wood Lake, fought yesterday, through messengers who left this camp between one and two o'clock last night. I should have forwarded you a letter by them, but was informed that they would not leave till this morning, and acting upon that supposition failed to connect. We had a real jolly time of it for a little while, and all the boys enjoyed the fight with a keen relish, and the fact that pagans bit the dust, and one hundred odd were in various stages of being hurt, tended to increase our pleasure at the meeting. Company (Capt. Bromley's) maintained its reputation, and did its duty nobly, and though for a time exposed to a rapid fire, lost none in killed and wounded. The Third, the first to engage the heathen, performed prodigies of valor, charging right into the midst of the vermin. And, by the by, for a short time the excitement was intense, when they, rushing to the rescue of a party of their comrades who were just started on a foraging excursion, swept through a ravine in which the Indians were lying concealed in the tall grass, drove the rascals before them over the hills, and found themselves for a short time, masters of the ravine; but on their left flank, rushing to cut them off from all chances of retreat, came scores of fresh warriors, with terrific speed, rending the air with their fierce yells of rage and triumph, for they thought our lads were in their power.

And now we who from the camp had anxiously and impatiently watched the progress of the battle almost held our breath in terrible suspense, and as the cry, "The Third are retreating," passed from lip to lip, and their danger became more imminent, words of mine cannot paint the excitement that ensued. They seem to mix together, the red-skins and our own brave boys, so close are they upon each other.

But company I could look no longer upon the scene. The cheering cry of "Attention!" announces to us that we too are to have a hand in, and that a small portion of the honor and glory is to be ours. We march to the color-line—three companies are drawn up in line of battle; companies F and I are ordered to advance at double-quick and over the prairie we double at a pace that double-quick is no name for. "Deploy as skirmishers, from the left; in groups of four take intervals," is the order from our Major, and our company taking the left of the line of skirmishers, it is obeyed, and soon we find ourselves in front of 150 painted, half-naked, hell-dressed pagans, led by Little Crow in person. The right of our camp was protected by Wood Lake, and the heaviest fighting was done on the right of the Lake. To the left, and a few rods from Wood Lake, fading from our color-line, lay two small-sized lakes. The neck of land dividing them from each other was traversed near the center by a deep ravine in which a part of Little Crow's warriors were concealed, the balance appearing on a bluff opposite. It was evidently the object of this force to gain possession of this neck and attack our camp, from which they no doubt thought most of our men had been drawn by the fight, hoping, no doubt, to get booty and glory both together. In this, you see, he was in a measure foiled by our movement, as he had to fight a battle about three-quarters of a mile from the place they wished to. However, he opened fire on us at another long range, having the advantage of the wind, and the bullets whistled around our ears and struck the ground quite lively, doing no damage to us with the exception of slightly wounding Captain Wilson of company F.

After about half an hour's firing they disappeared. The firing on our right lasted for an hour or so, and then the loud hurrahs of our men proclaimed a victory won. The pagans fled, leaving behind a large number of their dead, most of whom were deprived of their scalps before burial. We took one prisoner, who, badly wounded was endeavoring to make his escape, but finding himself closely pursued threw away his gun and facing round exclaimed in good English, "Here I am, boys, kill me if you want to." He was at Birch Coulee, by his own confession, and has doubtless participated in many other massacres. He has the best of care.

Other-day killed several Indians and brought in one scalp and a pony. Another Indian brought in five ponies. One private in company A overhauled an Indian, and was rewarded by sundry pieces of genuine yellow stuff. Many other incidents I must omit as my time is short.

Since the fight we have been visited by several flocks of geese. The last one came at three o'clock to-day and reports a split among the Indians, Standing Buffalo refusing to take part with Little Crow, that the prisoners are now guarded by about 200 friendly Indians who

are desirous of joining us against Little Crow. You can believe just as much as you wish to of this.

We march to-morrow at half past three. It is after taps and the lights must go out.

THE INDIAN WAR.

One Hundred and Fifty Lodges of Friendly Indians.

THE CAPTIVES OVERHEARD WITH JOY.

One Hundred Half-Breeds Released.

COL. SIBLEY WILL HANG THE GUILTY.

LITTLE CROW AT BIG STONE LAKE.

Standing Buffalo's Band against Him.

NAMES OF CAPTIVES.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. SIBLEY TO GEN. POPE.

CAMP RELEASE, (OVERSIGHT) NORTH OF CHIPPewa RIVER, Sept. 27, 1862.

GENERAL:—Yesterday I came to this place with my command, having been met by several half-breeds with a flag of truce. I encamped within five hundred yards of a large camp of about one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, who had separated themselves from Little Crow and the miserable crew with him, and had secured from them most of the white captives, awaiting my arrival.

About two o'clock in the afternoon I paid a formal visit to the camp, attended by the members of my staff and the commanding officers of corps, with two companies of infantry as an escort. Leaving the latter on the outside of the line of lodges, I entered the camp, where I found that regular rifle-pits had been constructed, in anticipation of an attack by the hostile Indians. I told the interpreter to call the chiefs and head men together, for I had something to say to them. "The Indians and half-breeds assembled accordingly in considerable number, and I proceeded to give them briefly my views of the late proceedings, my determination that the guilty parties should be punished and overtaken, if possible, and I made a demand that all the captives should be delivered to me instantly, that I might take them to my camp."

After speeches in which they seriously condemned the war party, and denied any participation in their proceedings, and gave me assurance that they would not have dared to come and take my hand if their own men I would hold the blood of the whites, they assembled the captive women and children, and formally delivered them up to me to the number of ninety-one pure white women and some of the whites, they assembled the prisoners from the hostile Indians, and telling the principal men I would hold another treaty, I conducted the poor captives to my camp, where I had prepared tents for their accommodation.

There were some instances of stolidity among them, but for the most part, the poor creatures, relieved of the horrible suspense in which they had been kept, and some of the younger women, freed from the loathsome attentions to which they had been subjected by their brutal captors, were fairly overwhelmed with joy.

I am doing the best I can for them, and will send them down to-day, together with a large number of half-breeds, who have been also kept in restraint here. The first mentioned are pure white women and children, two or three of the latter being very small orphans, all their relations having been killed. A list of them will accompany this communication.

After the disastrous result to himself and the band associated with him, at the battle of Wood Lake, the half-breeds report that falling back to this point, they hastily struck their tents and commenced retreating in great terror.

I have issued an order appointing a military commission, consisting of two field officers and the senior Captain of the Sixth Regiment, (Col. Crooks, Lieut. Col. Marshall, and Capt. Grant), for the examination of all the men half-breeds, as well as Indians in the camp near us, with instructions to sift the antecedents of each, so that if there are guilty parties among them, they can be arrested and properly dealt with.

I have no doubt we shall find some such in the number. I will report the result in due time. I have a wounded prisoner in my camp.

The number of half-breeds who were retained by the hostile Indians as prisoners, and now under my protection, will considerably exceed one hundred, but the exact number can not now be given.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Colonel Commanding.

CAMP RELEASE, NEAR LAKE QUI PARLE, September 28, 1862.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to refer to my dispatch of yesterday for a detail of my military operations in this quarter. I have apprehended sixteen Indians in the friendly camp adjoining, who are suspected of being participants in the late outrages and I have appointed a military commission of five officers to try them. I enclose a copy of the order directing it. If found guilty, they will be immediately executed, although I am somewhat in doubt whether my authority extends quite so far. An example is, however, imperatively necessary, and I trust you will approve the act, should it happen that some real criminals have been seized and disposed of.

I have information, apparently reliable, that Little Crow and his adherents are at Big Stone Lake, sixty-five miles above this, where it is supposed he should be stopped by Standing Buffalo's Sixteen band of Sioux, as I have had a cor

respondence with that chief, who desires to remain on friendly terms with our government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Colonel Commanding.

LIST OF CAPTIVES.

The following is a list of the captives delivered up to Colonel Sibley, at Camp Release, opposite the mouth of Chippewa river, on Friday, September 26th, 1862:

Mrs. Dr. Wakefield and two children, James and Nelly, of Yellow Medicine. Mrs. J. W. Earle and two children, of Beaver Creek—Julia, aged 17, and Ella, aged 7—one son killed.

Mr. N. D. White and two children, of Beaver Creek—Julia, aged 14, and Frank, aged six months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caruthers and child, of Beaver Creek.

Benedict Egan, of Beaver Creek—father killed, mother and child down below.

Miss Mattie Williams, Red Wood, of Painesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Augustine Cook, Lake Shetek—husband killed.

John Wright, aged 3, in charge of Mrs. Cook.

Mrs. Mary Swan, Red Wood—parents live at Patterson's Rapids.

August, Minnie, and Amelia Boss, aged 10, 7 and 3. Patterson's Rapids—father and mother killed.

Mary, Antoine and Peter Peterson, aged 15, 6 and 3—Madeline, mother and two brothers killed—does not know whether her father is killed.

Harriet Roumet, aged 17, Mary aged 14, Louis aged 11, and Emma aged 9, Lower Agency.

Jane and Amanda Ingalls, aged 14 and 12, Patterson's Rapids—mother and father killed—two children still in captivity.

Mrs. Sophy Simms and two boys, Frederick and Charles—Patterson's Rapids.

Mrs. Therese Ersenrich and five small children—Birch Coulee—husband killed.

Mrs. Paulina Urban and four small children—does not know if her husband is killed.

Mrs. Martha Clausen and two children, Birch Coulee—husband killed.

Mrs. Harriet Adams, Hutchinson.

Mrs. Matilda Yarnasse and two children, Lower Agency—husband killed.

Mrs. Harriet Valiant and two children, Lower Agency—one child with Indians.

Mrs. Margaret Cardinal and child, Lower Agency.

Elizabeth Record, aged 3 years, child of Mrs. Cardinal's sister.

Mrs. Antonne Lablane and two children, Lower Agency—husband gone with the Indians.

Mrs. Berman Lobet, aged 18 years, Lower Agency.

Mrs. Doretha Crowe and two children, Patterson's Rapids—husband down below; one boy with the Indians.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Eidenreich and child—husband killed.

Miss Augusta Lano, aged 15, Beaver Creek.

Hannetta Krieger, aged 4 years, Beaver Creek—mother down below; father killed.

Wilhelmina Smith, aged 5, Beaver Creek, father and mother killed.

Mrs. Frances Woolner, below Yellow Medicine, husband escaped.

Mrs. Major J. R. Brown, and Ellen, Samuel, Emily, Amanda, Augusta, Joseph R., Henderson, Sibley and Susan Brown—below Yellow Medicine.

Mrs. Charles Blair and two children. Mrs. Angus Brown, wife and baby.

Nancy Couser, aged 8, and Philomena Couser, aged 4—Mower Agency.

Mrs. Mary Woodbury and four children—Lower Agency.

Mrs. Sarah J. urns and three children—Lower Agency—from Shakopee.

Mrs. Susan Yant and child—Lower Agency.

George Thompson, aged 13—Lower Agency.

Mrs. Eunice Wilson, aged 18, Lower Agency.

Mrs. Rosalie McLane and two children, Yellow Medicine.

Mrs. Mary Laramie and children—Louis, aged 18, and Edward, aged 15.

Ninety-one whites, and the rest half-breeds—but the latter are not all embraced in this list. Probably the number will be over 100 whites and 150 half-breeds.

Wm. H. Banks, a promising young man of 25 years, brother of Major-General Banks, died on the 23rd of September, at the Water Cure establishment in New Jersey, whither he went a short time ago with the hope of strengthening his constitution which had become enfeebled by sickness. He has been sick for some time, and after trying several physicians here, he went to the water cure establishment where he was seized with a fever which terminated fatally. His body was removed to Waltham, Massachusetts, by his brothers, Major Banks and Miles Banks. This is another sad blow to the family, another brother having fallen in battle at the Bull Run engagement.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing of the battle of Iuka, says: "Drunkness in high places prevented us from capturing Gen. Price with his twenty-three thousand men, which could easily have been done." Drunkness, which produces such results, should be put in "high places" with a rope around its neck. It is outrageous that such a great cause should suffer from such inexcusable conduct.

Hon. Ben. F. Wade, the distinguished senator from Ohio is lying quite ill at Columbus.

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District in and for the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 27th day of August 1862, in an action wherein John D. Phenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock and Philip Phenix, copartners as Babcock & Co., are plaintiffs and Amherst Willoughby, Simon Powers, Charles F. Lansing and Samuel D. Henderson are defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants, for the sum of three thousand five hundred eighty 8-100 dollars (\$3589 80) and six dollars and fifty cents (\$6.50) increased costs, a transcript of which said judgment was docketed in this Washington county on the 31st day of August, 1862, I have levied upon the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The west half of the north-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section No. eleven, (11) also the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. twelve, (12); also the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. two, (2) all in township No. thirty-one, (31) north of range No. twenty, (20) west, as the property of defendant Simon Powers; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section No. eleven, (11) in township No. twenty-nine, -29 north of range No. twenty-one, -21 west, as the property of defendant Amherst Willoughby.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property and the interest which the defendants or either of them had in the same on the 31st day of August 1862, or at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on Wednesday the 10th day of September, 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

VAN ETTER & ORRICK, Attys for Plaintiffs.

Dated at Stillwater this 12th August, 1862.-8.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 1st day of October, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

VAN ETTER & ORRICK, Attys for Pltfs.

Dated at Stillwater, Sept. 24th, 1862.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1862, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

VAN ETTER & ORRICK, Attys for Pltfs.

Stillwater, Oct. 1st, 1862.

STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Coopersage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the workshop for the manufacture of

STAVES,

all kinds of COOPERSAGE.

They are already supplying many of the mills the State and portions of Wisconsin with staves, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the entire demand. Where their barrels have been introduced, they have the preference over all others for the elegance and beauty of finish. Their pork barrels are especially noted for a production by the cooperage makers. Every thing in the line of Coopersage can be had on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

Not contenting us on hand, we can furnish everything in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work done to order, and the satisfaction guaranteed. Orders will be filled with promptness.

J. SEYMOUR & WEBSTER.
St. Louis, July 8, 1860.

Leather, Leather!
LESSLER & RIEHL,
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

WE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:

- Swedish Sole Leather,*
- Upper do do,*
- Trunks and Malindras,*
- Morocco Suits,*
- Shoe and Saddle Skirting,*
- Bell and Lane Leather,*
- Pork Collar Skins,*
- French Kip Skins,*
- Country Kip Skins,*

Also a general assortment of all kinds of suitings, &c., &c.

☞ Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer Skins.

LESSLER & RIEHL,
 St. Anthony st., fourth story, between
 St. Paul, June 25, 1868—2064.

400 Bushels Plastering Hair,
 FOR sale, at wholesale or retail by
 J. K. SKEELS & Co.,
 Agents, St. Paul, Minn.

additory Hardware and Tools,
 1701, and all kinds of cheap goods,
 at **KNEAUX & KENZIE.**

1862. 1862.
Change of Time, May 6th, 1862.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE
ROAD.

With its connections, forms the shortest, quick-
 est and only direct route to
MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT,
TULEDO, PITTSBURG, N. YORK,
BOSTON, and all PORTS EAST & SOUTH.

One of the *Spokane U. S. Mail* Stations
SOUTHERN BELLEVUE, KEEKUK, & MOSES
MCELLAN,

will leave St. Paul daily at 8 A. M., from wharf
 foot, of Liberty street, connecting at La Crosse
 with the next arriving (Sundays excepted) and after
 breakfast with the 6 A. M. train, arriving at
 Minnesota Junction 12.25 P. M., in Milwaukee
 at 2.45, same afternoon, and in Chicago at 4.30
 same evening, in time to connect with all East-
 ern and Southern trains.

This is the **ONLY ROUTE** by which passengers
 can save a great deal of time, connecting at Milwa-
 ukee or Chicago the next evening after leaving
 St. Paul.

**Passage checked through
ASK FOR TICKETS via LA CROSSE**

For through tickets to all points East and South, and information on local travel, apply to
C. L. WOOD, St. Paul, La.
D. W. ALEXANDER, Stillwater,
COOK & HAYES, Hudson.
J. HANSEN, Prescott,
D. L. RUSKEY, La Crosse.
E. H. GOODHART, Manager, Milwaukee
W. E. KIMBALL, Gen. Ticket Agt., Milwaukee.
J. W. WILSON, Passenger Agent, St. Paul
St. Paul, W. Va., 24, 1862.

PENSIONS.

\$100 BOUNTY AND ARREARS OF PAY.

I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the present war, as follows:
1. BOUNTY for soldiers wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of their duty.
2. A BOUNTY OF \$100 to the Widows, Children, or Heirs of deceased soldiers.
3. ARREARS OF PAY AND ALL Allowances due the soldier at the time of his death.

Information by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously.

All interested are invited to call upon or address the subscriber at the Postoffice.
ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY
Stillwater, Minn. W. S. 26, 1862—21

From the

date of application and completion of proof, in each case.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, ST. PAUL.
Saint Paul, Aug. 14th, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the sixth September next, for furnishing the State of Minnesota with

**One Hundred and twenty five
Cords of Good Seasoned Oak
Wood.**

Said wood to be paid for in State Warrants, and delivered at the State Capitol as required.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

CARL & CO. have removed their stock of Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcomb's Block, to the north end of the Lake House, July 12, 1892.

COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS & SHADES

at very low prices and at the very lowest prices, by
CARL & CO.

SECOND SUPPLY.

Of Bonnets, Flats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches and white and colored shaker hoods, at
100 cents per dozen.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
 AND PICTURE,
 Just received and for sale lower than ever, by
 CARLI & CO.

BLANKS:
 Of all kinds for sale, at this Office.

HAVANA CIGARES, a large assortment, at
 the very lowest prices, to close.
 CARLI & CO.

Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$100 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the post-office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office.

5. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

6. The courts have decided that refusing to take news papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and hearing them uncalled for, is a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The editor has gone on another pleasure excursion up to Fort Ridgely. He had a pretty lively time up there on the occasion of a former visit, and came back with a bunchshot hole through his plug hat, and otherwise a pretty thoroughly dispirited and used-up editor. We hope this time he will find matters "all quiet on the frontier."

If the present issue of the *Messenger* is more readable than common, or presents a better appearance than usual, it can be attributed to this fact.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Col. H. H. Sibbey has been appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

APPOINTED.—Dr. Chas. W. LeBoutillier, late Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment, has been appointed Surgeon of the Ninth Minnesota.

FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.—Sergeant Littell, who has been recruiting in our city for the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, left to-day with five men.

WOOD.—Large quantities of dry, hard wood are being brought from up river, on barges, to our place. Several hundred cords have been unloaded along our levee, and commands a ready sale at two dollars and fifty cents per cord.

The Cavalry Regiment called for by the War Department a short time ago for service on the Indian frontier of our State, will be mustered into the service for one year, instead of three months, as was originally ordered.

None of the wants of the refugees from the Indian country are neglected. A great quantity of clothing was distributed among them at St. Paul on Saturday last, embracing every description of clothing, also one barrel of tracts and pamphlets, sent from a church in Chicago.

VISITS TO THE SCHOOLS.—It is expected that the trustees will make their first monthly visits, as required by the school act of the Legislature, to the public schools of this city on Friday of the present week; at which time parents are cordially invited to be present and witness the recitations in the different rooms.

ALPHREY B. STICKNEY.

THREE BRIGADIER-GENERALS FROM OUR REGIMENT.—The late appointment of Col. Sully of the First Minnesota, to the position of Brigadier-General, makes the third promotion of that kind from that regiment. Three successive Colonels—Gorman, Dana, and Sully—have been appointed Brigadiers from that regiment, the only one in the United States' service that has been thus honored.

SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.—On Sunday last a large number of sick and wounded soldiers of the Fourth and Fifth Minnesota Regiments arrived in St. Louis, from Iuka and Corinth, and were transferred to the hospitals. Among them we find the names of three belonging to company K, of the Fifth Regiment, which was recruited in this city:—Sergeant Thomas Hanley, Michael Sullivan, (probably Sullivan) and Jacob Landermon.

"PRESERVE OF MIND."—Under the above heading, Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, says, "If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone." We admire such a remedy for its simplicity, if for nothing else. It is also within the reach of the poor classes as well as the rich, and does not require a vast amount of presence of mind or ingenuity to manage the case, providing the patient is accommodating enough to fall on his back, in which case all that is required of the bystanders is to go to work immediately and proceed with all reasonable dispatch to "let him alone."

PROMOTIONS IN COMPANY B, FIRST MINNESOTA.

The following promotions and changes in the First Regiment have been made, and commissions issued yesterday in accordance therewith, as follows:

Second Lieutenant Thomas Sinclair, First Lieutenant.

Sergeant William M. May Second Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Louis Muller, formerly First Lieutenant, Company B, Captain Company E, vice Pomeroy resigned.

BURNING OF THE WINSLOW HOUSE.—This well-known hotel in St. Paul was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. When the fire was first discovered the cupola was in flames, and although the engines were promptly on hand, the scarcity of men to work the engines, and the failure of the water, allowed the flames to obtain the mastery, and all further efforts to save the building were useless.

The furniture was insured for \$10,000, a portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. The building was owned by William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, and was valued at \$20,000.

BRILLIANT IDEA.—A gentleman who has spent some days in the region of the coal wells in Pennsylvania, says that in his opinion the Government of the United States ought to interfere at once, and put a stop to further pumping and boring for oil on this continent. He is quite certain the oil is being drawn through these wells from the bearings of the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to turn when the lubrication ceases! Such a suspension would beat any thing that ever agitated Wall Street, and the consequences be too great for ordinary minds to conceive or comprehend. It should be attended to at once. It is matter of peculiar vital importance to us who live up here so near the north pole, for long before the old machine came to a dead stop, the axis of the earth would make such a horrible creaking that we should be all kept awake nights.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.—We advise every little grammarian to commit to memory the following lines, and he need never mistake a part of speech.

1. The little words you often see, Are Articles, a, an, and the.

2. A Noun's the name of anything, As school or garden, hoop or ring.

3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

4. Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand—Her head, your face, his arm, my hand.

5. Verbs tell of something to be done—To read, laugh, come, ring jump and run.

6. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

7. Conjunctions join the words together, As man and woman, wind or weather.

8. The Prepositions stands before A noun, as on or through the door.

9. The Interjection shows surprise, As ah! how pretty, oh! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech Which reading, writing speaking teach.

COULDN'T TAKE UP ARMS.—The night the rebel Jenkins left Ravenswood, Virginia, and whilst the people were still suffering somewhat from the effects of the scare, one of the paroled soldiers who had been out upon the bank of the river, a short distance below town, came back and reported to his captain that he had seen a splendid musket and a pair of pistols lying on the beach.

"Why didn't you bring them in?" asked the captain.

"Because," said the soldier, "the conditions of my parole don't allow me to take up arms!"

This is what we should call drawing it fine.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE payment of a certain mortgage of certain real estate of the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, as mortgaged to George Spaulding, of the same county and State, mortgage, dated September 26th, 1897, and given to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars by said Joseph A. Russell to said George Spaulding, according to the condition of two certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington aforesaid on the 24th day of October A. D. 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. in book C of mortgages, on pages 757 and 758, and was afterwards on the 24th day of April A. D. 1898, together with the indebtedness thereby secured, duly assigned by said George Spaulding to James K. Ismore, which said assignment was on the 25th day of April 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M., recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book E of mortgages on page 672. There is claimed to be due and is actually due and unpaid of the moneys secured by said mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-nine and 89-100 (\$29 89) dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law having been had or instituted for the recovery of the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the lands and premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit:

All those lots and parcels of land situate in said county of Washington, described as follows, viz:—All of lot number four, (4) and the east half of lot number five (5) of block number seven, (7) in Holcombe's Addition to Stillwater, as the same was surveyed and platted and now appears of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the Sheriff of said county of Washington at his office in the city of Stillwater in said county.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due upon said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of said sale.

JAMES K. ISMORE, Assignee.

Wm. M. McCLURE, Atty for Assignee.

Dated Oct. 24 1898.—17.

Henry's Pat' Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!

Good to Kill Indians!

Good to Kill Anything!

It will Kill at 1000 Yards!

Every Man Should Have One!

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire

OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED

"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

"THAT'S YOUR PAT. MORTAR—HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE.—This new rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of greater accuracy and greater range than any other arm yet invented, and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

Fire charges can be fired without removing it from the shoulder or losing aim in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge.

The size now made is 14-100 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 8 inches; at 400 yards, 2 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1000 yards. A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company every two minutes, a regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours.—*Louisville Journal*, July 10th.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, presents to Capt. Downie, of the Minnesota First, says:

"AN EXCELLENT WEAPON.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indian, 'or any other man.' It was presented to Captain Mark W. Downie, First Lieutenant Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New Haven Conn. The gun is called 'Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle,' and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light barrel or tube on the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time. The cartridges are crowded down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Downie is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle at the manufactory, without elaborate ornamentation, is from \$25 to \$30. Those who wish to get an effective weapon, a 'life preserver,' as well as a life destroyer, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Downie and order one from the State Agent—*Pioneer and Democrat*.

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the same arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VORLES, Sole Agent for the State.

Stillwater, Minnesota.

BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. LOUISE REISSNER, (Director of the Baunscheidt Institute, New York City), to introduce the wonderful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunscheidt's directions, and the remedial method has been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunscheidt's celebrated remedies, consisting of

"BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunscheidt's directions, and the remedial method has been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunscheidt's celebrated remedies, consisting of

"BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS."

The LEIBENSCHEIDT (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are wonderful, unending, relieving, and gives the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head aches, spasms, asthma, quins, loss of hearing, affections of the urinary, (gonorrhea) &c. &c. are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, paleness, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gout, of all sorts, rheumatism, or tetters, &c. &c. are cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, cold inflammation on the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trachea or apparent death, &c. where we have no time to be consultative, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEHRLICHER.

Stillwater, April 25, 1898.—25.

BLANKS!

Of all kinds for sale at this office.

HAVANA CIGARS.

A large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close.

CARL ACO.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to do custom or merchant work at short notice.

While lying still, we have made improvement in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the bolts.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitations in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grist the same day.

WHEAT!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 5000 Bushels

RIO GRANDE AND OLIVE WHEAT.

By D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

Sept. 15, 1892.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE

MCCORMICK REAPER,

BUCKEYE REAPER,

MOLINE PLOW.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In compliance with an act entitled "an act to establish the State Land Office and for other purposes" approved March 10th, 1892, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction at the office of the County Treasurer in the town of Stillwater, County of Washington, on Wednesday, the twenty second of October, 1892.

Lands on which fifteen per cent of the purchase money must be paid down.

Denmark.

Sec. Town. Range. Value of Land per Acre. Value of Improvements.

Lot 1 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 2 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 3 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 4 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 5 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 6 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 7 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 8 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 9 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 10 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 11 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 12 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 13 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 14 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

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Lot 74 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 75 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 76 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00 150 00

Lot 77 (10 acres) 16 27 20 5 00

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Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

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We will pay from \$10 to \$15 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. J. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

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5. The courts have decided that refusing to take news papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

FINE WEATHER.—After a few cold and blustering days, we are again having beautiful autumnal weather. The icy King will not probably embrace us for several weeks yet to come.

LOOK OUT FOR FIRES.—High winds, dry roads, big fires in your stores—all these render it very necessary to look well to your stove-pipes and chimneys. "An ounce of prevention," &c.

BIOLOGY, &c.—Prof. Stearns, a Biologist and Psychologist of considerable celebrity, will visit this city during the latter part of the present week and deliver a series of lectures. The press, where the Professor has lectured, speak in high terms of his performances. He will probably lecture in Holcomb's Hall. Time announced hereafter.

EXCHANGED.—The officers of the Minnesota Third, who so disgracefully surrendered a few months since, have been exchanged and arrived at Washington. But few of them—those who voted persistently against a surrender—will be received with congratulations by their fellow-citizens. Justice to the public service, and justice to the noble men of the Third, require a rigid investigation of the disgraceful affair.

EXCHANGED.—Two of the members of company B, First Minnesota Regiment—A. C. Hosper, of this city, and W. A. Morgan, of Lakeland—who were reported missing at the battle of Antietam, were taken prisoners and have been exchanged. They became exhausted through the excessive labors of the battle and thereafter into the hands of the enemy. We congratulate them and their friends that they were so speedily exchanged.

LUMBERING BUSINESS.—We understand there will be no diminution in lumbering operations on the St. Croix and tributaries the coming winter. Most, if not all, of our operators are making arrangements to go into the pines with their usual force. The Indian troubles will not interfere with this extensive branch of business. The great embarrassment will arise from the scarcity of experienced men.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—A great desideratum of the day—a full and complete history of the rebellion from its origin down to the present day—by Thomas P. Kettell, late Editor of the Democratic Review and one of the ablest writers of the country, is in press. The first volume has appeared and can be secured from the agent in this city at the Post Office. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

STEAMBOAT BUSINESS ON THE ST. CROIX.—During the past few weeks, as will be the case until the close of navigation, the steamboat business has been better on the St. Croix than during any corresponding period within the past three years. Every boat that arrives is loaded to the fullest capacity, while the return trips are equally encouraging. Indeed, we doubt much if the produce of the Valley can be shipped during the present season without additional boats being placed in the trade. We need one or two additional boats from the present time until the close of navigation.

MONSTER TUNNIF.—By stepping into the store of Julius Brunswick, on Main street, a great curiosity in the vegetable line can be seen, which vindicates the salubrity of our Minnesota soil. It is a turnip of the white English variety, measuring three feet and one inch in circumference and weighing 24 pounds. It was raised on the farm of Francis Pfeiffer, of Greenfield township. If any of our readers can turn up a larger one, we would like to have the fact "recorded."

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.—Only a small portion of the school lands advertised for sale on the 22d inst. were disposed of.

There is yet in market a large number of valuable tracts. The Auditor of State however cannot dispose of them at private sale. In order to accommodate purchasers, the county Treasurer gives notice to parties wishing to secure these valuable lands that by leaving a description of the parcels desired at his office and five per cent. of the valuation to be applied on the first payment, the land will be re-offered at public sale. See advertisement.

GREAT OLD BLOW.—Last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were great days. Whew! how eyes and nose and ears suffered! It didn't require much of an effort for lazy military officers, even, to "get up and dust." Boats were compelled to lay up, and even ladies were obliged to keep within doors in consequence. "All is quiet on the Potomac" now, however, and but little damage, aside from inconvenience, resulted.

FORCE OF AN ARROW.—The steel pointed arrows used by Indians can be thrown with great force and accuracy. While at Fort Ridgely during the outbreak, we saw a man who had been shot with one of these missiles. The arrow entered his body between the shoulders and penetrated the lungs. In withdrawing the instrument, the steel point—which is about three inches in length, anchor shaped—is left in the flesh. In this instance, under the skillful hand of Dr. Muller, Post Surgeon, the barbed point was removed and the patient is recovering.

We have been assured by persons from the Indian country that these arrows can be thrown a distance of 100 yards with great accuracy, and with sufficient accuracy to kill a deer or wound a buffalo.

THE MONTHLIES.—Harper's, God's, Home, Peterson's, The Knickerbocker, and all other monthlies for November have been received at the Post Office News Depot.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court for Washington county will commence its fall term in this city on the 11th of November. The following is a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors:

Grand Jurors—A. J. McClelland, B. T. Otis, Davis Prescott, H. L. Thomas, Asst. S. Parker, R. R. Henry, John S. May, W. W. Allen, Edward Field, David Pratt, Caleb Trux, Sen. Will. A. Clay, Lyman Reynolds, John Mitchell, Arthur Stevens, Jos. R. Hathaway, Geo. Clymer, Jos. P. Masterson, S. B. Clark, Walter Buck, S. B. Webster, Thos. J. Carlson.

Petit Jurors—Elihu Brown, Thos. M. Rauden, C. S. Lyman, Jas. D. McMahon, John Parker, S. M. Register, S. Lawton, Simon Powers, F. C. Tyler, W. Wright, Jim, Jesse H. Soule, J. H. Sawyer, Jas. Y. Avery, Nicholas Kelly, Jos. Daniels, Prosper Hempstead, R. M. Gendley, T. L. Carter, Samuel Simples, J. J. Robertson, H. W. Crosby, Wm B. Dibble.

LOST.—Strayed from the subscriber on the 21st Oct. one large black and white cow; both horns cut off; age about 8 years. Also a dark brindle cow; white star in forehead; the white hind feet, horns and tail; aged 7 years. Any one giving information of the above will be suitably rewarded.

WM. GRAVES.
Oct. 27, 1862.—1w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the first Judicial District in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 27th day of December, 1859, in an action wherein J. J. Kinn is plaintiff, and Charles F. Paige and John S. Proctor are defendants, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, for the sum of two hundred thirty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents, (\$239.31) I have on this 28th day of October, 1862, levied upon as the property of John S. Proctor, the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Washington State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit:

A part of the west half of the north-west quarter of section No. seven, (7) in township No. twenty-nine, (29) north of range No. twenty, (20) west; said tract of land containing twenty acres, more or less, and being all of said above described tract lying south of the road leading from Stillwater to Saint Paul, and bounded as follows to wit:

On the east and south by land owned by Charles R. Gardner, on the west by land owned by W. H. and E. L. Wore, and on the north by the above mentioned road.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property and all the interest which the said defendants or either of them had in the same on the 27th day of December, 1859, or at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

In the forenoon of said day, to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

Wm. M. McClure, Att'y for plaintiff.

Dated 28th Oct. 1862.—77c.

School Lands.

PERSONS WANTING TO PURCHASE any of the School lands that were advertised to be sold on the 22d day of October, and not sold, can have the same advertised for sale again by leaving a description of such lands with me at my office, together with five (5) per cent. on the valuation, to be applied on the first payment. School lands can not be sold at private sale.

A. C. LULL, County Treasurer.

Stillwater, Oct. 27th 1862.—17.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

We call particular attention to our stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Flats, and Shaker Hoods.

LEVY & DANIELS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EXISTING IN THE TREASURY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY ON THE LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

STATE FUND. Total. 4,673.96

County Interest. 1,894.44

State Revenue. 2,547.63

County Revenue. 4,531.69

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State Revenue. 2,547.63

County Revenue. 4,531.69

County Interest. 1,894.44

WESTING & TORINUS.

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST FAMILY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

SOAPS.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL,

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPRINGS, BRASS, GIMP, CARPET AND COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

PLUMBING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS,

GRAY CRADLES,

SCYTHES & SNATHS,

SHOVELS AND FORKS,

RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers

&c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers,

Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shakers all sizes,

and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

the very best manufacture, for ladies and

men's wear, and children's Calf and Goat

and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE WARE,

Such as Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower

and a thousand other articles.

WOODEN WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets,

Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c., &c.,

Large, medium and small Grind and White

Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Just received, a large stock of

Cooking Stoves!

Without any boasting, we are happy to in-

form our friends that we are still prepared to

maintain our Goods in sufficient stock to com-

mand the attention of such as may favor us with

a call, and at the same time allow them all to

be taken without killing a man, which is all we

have to say in these times—except that we al-

ways have our batteries to be taken only by a large

order of "Yellow Boy" regiments.

ORDERS

For Goods will receive prompt and careful at-

tention, and are respectfully solicited.

We would like to have it distinctly understood

THAT WE WARRANT

Every Article Sold

COME ONE, COME ALL—

And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Stillwater, April 21, 1862.—23y.

BALMORALS.

Ladies' BALMORALS

Black, Blue, Green, Red, White, &c.,

Children's Fine BALMORALS,

Men's Fine BALMORALS,

Men's Fine BALMORALS,

Men's Fine BALMORALS,

Men's Fine BALMORALS,

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Men's Fine BALMORALS,

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

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